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For the Gallipolis Journal.
REPLY TO
"Why wilt thou wrongfully judge me?"

I would not wrongfully judge thee,
Thy language misrepresents,
New think thy every act insult,
Intended so for me.

Thy prayers for my happiness
I cannot think sincere,
As long as every prayer made
Is followed by a sneer.

I would not wrongfully judge thee,
I know it's a Christian's due,
To love the good, forgive the bad,
And love the sinner too.

I know we every one have faults,
Faults are not always crimes,
We should our Lord's command obey,
Acknowledge our fault in time.

Yes, let us now be reconciled
Upon the Savior's terms,
Acknowledging faults as we command--
All anger then I'll spare.

If seven times more you do offend--
Full seven times I'll forgive,
If, on the terms Christ laid down,
Forgiveness you'll receive.

For he has said, don't stiff your neck
As did the stubborn Jews,
Acknowledge as a Christian should,
And a Christian's love is yours.

If you have no malice in your heart
I would not judge you wrong,
I know we all are prone to err,
Error's no sinful crime.

We may, if you wish, be reconciled,
All angry feelings smother,
Acknowledge your wrong as Christians should,
Don't persecute your brother.

Old Ben.

ADVICE OF AN OLD LADY.—Now,
John, listen to me, for I am older
than you, or I couldn't be your mother.

Never do you marry a young woman,
John, before you have con-
trived to happen at the house where
she lives at least four or five times
before breakfast.

You should know how late she lies in bed in the
morning. You should take notice whether
her complexion is the same in the evening,
or whether the morning wash and the
towel have robbed her of her evening
bloom.

You should take care to surprise her,
so that you may see her in her morning
dress, and observe how her hair looks,
when she is not expecting you.

If possible, you should be where you can hear the
morning conversation between her
and her mother. If she is ill-natured
and snappish with her mother, so she
will be to you, depend upon it.

But if you find her up and dressed
neatly, in the morning, with the same
countenance, the same smiles, the same
ready and pleasant answers to her
mother, which characterized her appearance
and deportment in the evening, and particularly
if she is lending a hand to get the breakfast
ready in good season, she is a prize,
John, and the sooner you secure her
to yourself the better.

Mexican News.

Late dates from Mexico state, in
reference to the recent *Coup d'Etat*, that
after the ejection of the Deputies from the
Chambers, fifty-eight of the members met
at a private house on the 21st ultimo, and
on the subsequent day, eighty-six members
being present, President Cevallos was
impeached and Don Juan Mugica Osorio,
present Governor of Puebla, was elected
President of the Republic *ad interim*,
with authority to select the place where
the Congress should re-assemble.

Don Marcelino Costaneda left the city
of Mexico for Puebla to install the
President elect, but he refused to accept
the office.

A proclamation has been issued by
the Governor of the Federal District,
warning the Senators and Representatives
of the dissolved Congress against all
seditious and revolutionary attempts to
assemble as a legislative body, and menac-
ing them with speedy trial and condign
punishment in case of an infraction of
this proclamation.

The conservative press all approve
the *coup d'etat*. The *Universal* comes
out against any calling to arms, but
recommends the adoption of provisional
laws to be arranged by Gen. Urquiza
and other chiefs of the revolution.

MORTALITY IN CONGRESS.—Several
members of this Congress—three
Senators and four Representatives,
and also one head of a department—
have died since the commencement
of the first session. Six were from
the Eastern States; Whitcomb,
Webster, Upham, Rantoul, Thompson,
Fowles, and Andrews are of the
number. Vermont never before lost
a Senator in Congress who died at
the Capitol.

In the year 1258, at Tewkesbury, a
certain Jew, one Saturday, fell into a
cavepool, and would not allow himself
to be drawn out on a Saturday on ac-
count of his reverence for the Sabbath.
Richard de Glouc, Earl of Gloucester,
would not allow him to be drawn out on
the following day, being Sunday, be-
cause of his reverence for the Sabbath.
And so the Jew died.

OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.—In
childhood and youth, girls are as
healthy, hardy, and capable of en-
during fatigue as boys, for the very
good reason that nature, regarding it
equally as necessary to give them
good constitutions, has kindly done
so; and because they run and romp
in the open air, and thus obey the
promptings of unsophisticated na-
ture. Yet our men are much more
healthy than women or even young
ladies. Take the families of mer-
chants and business men—not the
proud nabob on the one hand, nor
the hardy deliver on the other—
and how stands the matter? The
men are active, industrious, accus-
tomed to a great degree of bodily
exertion; they are busy with sales
and boxes among draymen and por-
ters; they are driving about the
wharves and streets all day, their
minds and bodies fully employed,
and go home with a keen and well-
earned appetite; while their wives
and daughters standing, of course,
on the same platform of respectabil-
ity as themselves, have dragged
through the wearisome hours of the
day in listless idleness or sedentary
pursuits, and approach the table with
an appetite that almost spurns the
repast which other hands have pre-
pared, and fill their anxious hus-
bands or fathers' ears with com-
plaints of a thousand ills, which,
perhaps, nothing but a summer at
the springs or watering-place can
assuage. Poor creatures, they have
not been properly educated. Fashion
would put its contemptuous lip
and toss its brainless head at the idea
of useful toil for the wife and daugh-
ters of a wealthy merchant! But
that same fickle goddess has no ob-
jection to the father and son going
into the store, and laboring all day,
rolling barrels, packing and unpack-
ing goods, which, for them, is all very
well; but she denies to the daughter
any part in household affairs, because
it is vulgar and disreputable, and
consigns her to the practice of mu-
sic, drawing, worsted, and lace-
work. What matters it if the son's
hand be hard, his chest and muscles
brawny, his face bronzed by the sun
and wind, and, with these firm health;
but the daughters must be slim,
white hands, to be worthy to rank
with the sons of merchants, who are
every day employed, just like her
brother, with like results.—*Parlor Annual.*

KEMEDY FOR BOTS IN HORSES.—For
many years past I have used a
simple remedy for bots, and an
almost disposed to call it "an in-
fallible remedy," sure enough. But
I can say, with truth, that I have
never known it fail, if administered
at the commencement of the attack.
Drench freely with sweet milk and
molasses (sugar or honey will do),
well shaken together. Continue it,
a bottleful every fifteen or twenty
minutes, according to the severity of
the attack, until the animal becomes
easy; then give a quart bottleful of
strong salt and water, followed soon
after with a quart bottle of castor
oil.

It is worse than idle to give any-
thing with the view of killing the
bots in a horse. The only plan is to
convey them off; a sweet drench is
the thing—they seize upon it with
avidity, and in a little while will fill
themselves, increasing at least one-
third in size. In salt and water they
will lie perfectly dormant for days
together, hence the advantage of its
preceding the oil. Whenever the
bots attack a horse they will always
be found at the neck of the throat,
where a sweet drench is down im-
mediately among them the moment
it is swallowed by the horse. It is a
great mistake to suppose that they
are hid in some secret recess where
medicine cannot reach them, and
quite as great a one to suppose that
a sweet drench will not divert their
attention from the horse.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Marshal Ney, of France, accord-
ing to a statement in the Savannah
Republican, was an officer in the
revolutionary army of the United
States. His name was Michael
Rudolf. He was born, it is said,
of German parentage, on the Eastern
shore of Maryland. At a very
early age he entered the army, and
achieved distinction in Lee's legion.
He married in Liberty county,
Georgia, but after he sailed for
France, from Sunbury, he never re-
turned to the United States. The
historians of France report his birth-
place to be Sarre Louis on the con-
fines of the Rhine.

The man who thought he could
convince a lawyer to take "a dollar less,"
is now trying to set fire to an ice-
berg with a penny cigar.

WEIGHING DEPARTMENT OF THE
BANK OF ENGLAND.—One of the
most interesting and astonishing de-
partments within the whole compass
of the Bank of England is the
weighing department, in which,
with the rapidity of thought, and a
precision approaching to the hun-
dredth part of a grain, the weight of
the gold coins is determined. There
are six weighing machines, kept
working by the same agency which
applies all mechanical power in the
bank, and three weighers attend to
these. Rolls of sovereigns, or half-
sovereigns, are placed in grooves,
and are shaken one at a time, by the
motion of the machine, into the
scale. If they are of standard
weight, they are thrown by the same
mechanical intelligence into a box at
the right hand side of the person
who watches the operation; if they
have lost the hundredth part of a
grain, they are cast into a box on the
left. Those which stand the test are
put into bags of 1,000 sovereigns
each, and those below par are cut
by a machine, and sent back to the
mint. Between one thousand and
two thousand light sovereigns are
thus daily sent out of circulation.—
The silver is put up in bags, each
of £1,000 value, and the gold into
bags of a thousand, and then these
bags of bullion are sent through a
strongly-guarded door, or rather
window, into the treasury. This
treasury is a gloomy apartment, fit-
ted up with iron presses, which are
supplied with huge locks and bolts,
and which are perfectly fire-proof.
Gold, silver, and paper money,
ready for circulation, to the amount
of £22,000,000 sterling, were in the
treasury when we visited it. One of
the gentlemen in that Department
placed 1,000 sovereigns in our hand,
and at the same time pointed to
seventy bags full of gold in a little
recess which he had thrown open,
making, in all, the modest sum of
£70,000. He placed notes of half
a million also upon our palm, which,
no doubt, had its own sensation as
the precious deposit trembled on its
top.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio).—A writer in
the Cincinnati Atlas gives the follow-
ing history of Zanesville:

In 1797, Ebenezer Zane and John
McIntire, with a few friendly Indians
and pioneer woodsmen, marked
out the trace of the first road from
Wheeling, through Zanesville to
Limestone, now Maysville, Ken-
tucky. This first road was com-
pensated by the United States, by
assigning to Zane three whole sections
of land, one of which he entered on
the site of the present town of
Zanesville, one at Lancaster, and
one at Chillicothe. Zanesville, first
called "Westbourne," (not one proba-
bly from which no traveler returns),
was laid out in 1799. Here Louis
Philippe was a guest during his
wanderings in the United States, at
an early day, and near here, at the
neighboring Indian village of Wap-
tomoka, on a 4000 acres military
tract, early settled General Jonathan
Cass, a Revolutionary officer, and
father of Senator Cass. Here the
State Legislature sat during the win-
ter of 1810 and '11, and 1811 and
'12. Zanesville is geographically in
a place of business.

POPULATION OF PITTSBURGH.—A
census has just been taken in the
City of Pittsburgh. The following
comparative table from the Gazette
shows the result and the increase:

Population August, 1850	76,771
Increase to August, '51	8,677
Population in 1851	95,448
Increase to August, '52	9,544
Population in 1852	104,992
Increase to February, '53	5,249
Present Population	110,241

INFORMATION WANTED.—A Mr.
William Alfred Graham, of Frank-
lin, Williamson county, Tennessee, is
anxious to learn the whereabouts of
his brother, John Simpson Graham,
from whom he has received no defi-
nite information for 36 years, only
that he learned he was in Hamilton
county in 1838. There is a matter
of much interest involved in learning
his whereabouts. The missing
brother is some 55 years of age, and
a native of California.

TOUCH AND GO.—Nasmyth, the
celebrated English iron manufacturer,
is said to have invented a mortar,
a shell from which will shiver the
largest vessel into a thousand splin-
ters. All success to Mr. Nasmyth.
Such engines of destruction are the
best peace makers in the world.

LUCK TO LOSE MONTE.—The
London Observer confirms the re-
ported death of Mr. Hend, and adds
that he has left a Will, in which
Montes has a life interest in £30,000.

MUST BE A MISTAKE.—We find
the following in the Cincinnati Ga-
zette of the 23d ult.: There must be
some mistake about this, as we can-
not believe there is a boy in this
town so steeped in crime as to make
so bold an attempt at robbing, and
are rather inclined to think it was a
ruse of the youthful rascal to ob-
tain his liberty; for our town bears
such a good name abroad, had he
stated that he was from any other
place along the river, instead of
Gallipolis, in all probability he would
have been judged as an old offender.
Whoever he may be, however, we
hope he will stick to the promise he
made to the officers, "to not be guilty
of such an act again."

"A YOUTHFUL THIEF."—A boy
about 14 years of age went up to a
show-case on the levee, near the
foot of Broadway, Monday morn-
ing, and cautiously raising the lid,
extracted a fine double lever hunting
watch, and then left in great haste.
Officers Rose and Phillips, who were
near at hand, saw the boy run, and
at once suspected that all was not
right, and pursued and arrested him.
The boy, who is a stranger in the
city, denied doing anything; the of-
ficers searched him, and found the
watch. He said he had purchased
it. Taking him down to the corner,
from where they had seen him run,
and on inquiry, they found the owner
of the watch. The boy then con-
fessed his guilt, but on promise not
to be guilty of such an act again,
and to return to his home in Gallipolis,
he was discharged.

One word to parents—keep your
children from running about after
night. There is more mischief con-
cocted and executed by these night
ramblers than one would dream of.
Whenever boys congregate they
render the place a nuisance, and we
think it high time a check was put
to such proceedings; indeed public
peace demands it. If you neglect
to take this matter in hand now, but
a short time probably will elapse ere
you have an outlaw in your own
family. We never could see any
good resulting from boys running at
large after night, and have no doubt
the above paragraph gives the benefi-
cial effects of it.

FORTY-SEVEN.—We find the fol-
lowing in an English newspaper, and
submit it to the curious inspection of
those who are inclined to be super-
stitious on the subject of numbers:

It is now 47 years since Nelson
fought the battle of Trafalgar; 47
years was the age of Nelson at the
time; 47 years was the age of Wel-
lington at Waterloo; 47 years of
age was Bonaparte, whom he de-
feated; 47 years completed last year
since Napoleon I. was crowned Em-
peror; 47 years is the age of Napo-
leon III., who this year is made Em-
peror.

We may add to the above—we
hope without frightening anybody
into an apprehension of a *coup d'etat*—
that Franklin Pierce was 47 on
the day of the last Presidential elec-
tion.

AN EXECUTION.—The Western
Reporter says that on the 10th of
December last, a young Indian by
the name of John Coon, aged 15, of
the Wyandot nation, killed another
boy of the same age, by striking him
with an iron poker. On the 18th
inst., the boy Coon was shot by six
men, after sentence of death had
been passed on him by the council
of the nation.

There are three kinds of men in
this world—the "Wills," the
"Wonts," and the "Can'ts." The
former effect every thing the other
oppose every thing. "I will," builds
our railroads and steamboats. "I
won't," don't believe in "experiments
and nonsense," while "I can't,"
grows weeds for wheat, and com-
monly ends his days in the slow dis-
tension of a court of bankruptcy.

YANKEE COURTESY.—A love-lorn
swain broke a wish-bone with his
"heart's queen," somewhere in New
Hampshire.

"Now what d'you wish, Sally?"
demanded Jonathan, with a tender
grin of expectation.

"I wish I was handsome," replied
the fair damsel, "handsome as Queen
Victoria."

"Jerusalem what a wish," replied
Jonathan, "when you're handsome
enough, now. But I'll tell you what I
wished, Sally. I wished you was
locked up in my arms, and the key
was lost."

LAW OF OHIO.

BY AUTHORITY,
AN ACT
Prescribing the duties of Supervisors, and re-
lating to Roads and Highways.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of Ohio, That all male persons
between twenty-one and fifty-five years
of age, who have resided three months
in this State, and who are not a town-
ship charge, shall be liable, yearly and
every year, to do and perform two days
work on the public roads, under the di-
rection of the supervisor, within whose
district they may respectively reside.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of
every supervisor to order out every such
person, resident as aforesaid, between
the first day of April and the first day
of October, annually, to do and per-
form the work aforesaid, on the public
roads within his district; and if any such
resident being personally warned, by the
supervisor, or by leaving a written
notice at his usual place of abode, or
by some person under the direction of
the supervisor, by whom such warning
can be proven, shall refuse or neglect,
having had at least three days' notice
to attend, to be received by action, be-
fore any justice of the peace of the
proper township, at the suit of the su-
pervisor, within whose district he may
reside; and the money so collected shall
be applied by said supervisor to the im-
provement of the road in his district,
and accounted for by him at the annual
settlement with the trustees of his town-
ship: Provided, that no person shall be
released from the performance of labor
on the public highway, by reason of the
neglect of any supervisor to order out
such person on or before the first day of
October.

Sec. 3. That in case any person shall
remove from one district to another,
who has, prior to such removal, per-
formed the whole or any part of the la-
bor aforesaid, or in any other way has
paid the whole or any part of the amount
aforesaid, in lieu of such labor, and
shall produce a certificate of the same
from the supervisor of the proper dis-
trict, such certificate shall be a com-
plete discharge for the amount therein
specified.

Sec. 4. That every person called up-
on to perform any labor upon the pub-
lic roads and highways, under any pro-
visions of this act, shall, by himself, or
substitute appear at the place appointed
by the supervisor, at the hour of seven
o'clock in the forenoon, with such ne-
cessary tools and implements, as said
supervisor may direct, and the super-
visor may, if necessary for the improve-
ment of the roads, order any person
owning the same, to furnish a team of
horses, mules, or oxen and wagon, cart,
scooper or plow, to be employed and
used on the roads under the direction of
said supervisor, who shall allow such
person a reasonable compensation for
the use of such team, wagon, cart, scoo-
per or plow, in discharge of any labor
or tax due from said person.

Sec. 5. That all persons who may be
deemed by the supervisor unable to per-
form, or cause to be performed the two
days work required by this act, shall be
exempted from the requisitions of the
same.

Sec. 6. That for the purposes pro-
vided for in the preceding sections of this
act, the residence of any person who
has a family shall be held to be where
his family resides; and the residence of
any other person shall be held to be
where he boards in any road district in
this State.

Sec. 7. That wherever it shall happen
in consequence of sickness, absence
from home or any other cause, that the
two days labor aforesaid shall not be
performed within the time specified in
this act, the supervisor shall be author-
ized to require the performance of such
work, at any other time prior to the first
day of November then next ensuing.
Provided, that such delinquent may dis-
charge the same, by paying to the su-
pervisor the sum of one dollar and fifty
cents, who shall appropriate it agreeably
to the second section of this act.

Sec. 8. That the trustees of town-
ships shall, on the first Monday of March
annually, divide their respective town-
ships into suitable and convenient road
districts, and if the same have not pre-
viously been so divided, cause a brief de-
scription of the same to be entered on
the township records, and also cause
each supervisor to be furnished with a
rough plat of his district, and in case
any public road is, or shall be estab-
lished, as a part of the line or boundary
of any township, the trustees in the ad-
joining townships shall meet at some
convenient place, as soon after the first
of March as convenient, and apportion
such road or roads between the two
townships as justice and equity may re-
quire, for the purpose of opening and
improving the same, and the supervisors
and inhabitants of each township shall
be bound to work on [and] said road or
roads accordingly.

Sec. 9. That the several supervisors
within their respective districts shall
collect by suit, or otherwise all fines,
penalties and penalties, arising and ac-
cruing under the provisions of this act,
unless the collection thereof is otherwise
herein provided for, and they are hereby
authorized and required, before their
settlement with the township trustees, to
prosecute to final judgment all persons
neglecting or refusing to comply with
the provisions of this act, from whom
such fine, forfeiture or penalty, in the
opinion of the supervisor, can be col-
lected by execution, and the said judg-
ments, if not paid, together with the
costs thereon, shall remain due and be in
force against the judgment-debtor, as
other judgments at law are, in case of
debt: Provided, however, that all per-
sons who are, or may be exempt from
performing labor on the public highways,
by any law of this State, shall not be
subjected to the provisions of this sec-
tion.

Sec. 10. That the several supervisors
shall expend all monies by them col-
lected for the benefit of the roads and
highways, in the proper districts, by the
supervisors collecting the same; and
every supervisor is hereby required to
account to the trustees of the township,
at the annual settlement, for all monies
expended under this act; and they shall
also return a full and true list and state-
ment of the names of all persons within
their respective districts who have been
ordered out to perform the two days la-
bor, as required by this act, and who
have refused or neglected to perform
the same; and all fines and forfeitures
sued for, and recovered under the pro-
visions of this act, by a supervisor, shall
be paid over, on demand, by the justice
of the peace or constable collecting the
same, to the supervisor of such road
district, wherein such fine or forfeiture
accrued, and the several supervisors
shall also render an account to the trustees
at the annual settlement, of all monies
that remain in their hands at the time
of settlement; also, all judgments
that remain unpaid and the name of the
judgment debtor, and the justice before
whom such judgments were obtained,
with the amount thereof, and the true
tees shall make such order as to the
prosecution of suits by the supervisors
of the proper districts, against such de-
linquents, as in the judgment of the
trustees the interest of the township may
require.

Sec. 11. That all monies that may
remain in the hands of any supervisor
at the time of the annual settlement
with the township trustees shall be paid
over to his successor in office as soon
as such successor shall be elected and
qualified, and be by him expended for
the benefit of roads and highways, as
provided for in the foregoing section.—
And it shall be lawful for any super-
visor, to sue out executions on any judg-
ments that remain unpaid, within his
proper district, at any time when, in his
opinion, the same can be collected, and
the money so collected, (if any there
be,) shall be expended, as provided in
the foregoing section.

Sec. 12. That it shall be the duty of
each and every supervisor to open, or
cause to be opened, all public roads and
highways which shall have been, or may
hereafter be laid out and established
through any part of the district assigned
to such supervisor; the same to keep in
repair, and remove, or cause to be re-
moved, all obstructions that may, from
time to time, be found thereon; for which
purpose the supervisors are hereby au-
thorized to enter upon any unencultivated
lands, unencumbered by a crop, near or
adjoining the public roads, to cut and
carry away any timber, to dig, or cause
to be dug and carried away, any gravel,
sand or stone, which may be necessary
to improve or repair said road; and to
enter on any lands adjoining or lying
near the road, to make such drains or
ditches through the same, as they may
deem necessary for the benefit of the
roads, doing as little injury to said lands
and timber, as the nature of the case
and the public good will permit; and the
drains and ditches so made, shall be
kept open by said supervisors, if neces-
sary, and shall not be obstructed by the
owner or occupier of such lands or by
any other person or persons, under the
penalty of forfeiting a sum not exceed-
ing ten dollars for each and every offence,
to be recovered and appropriated as pro-
vided for in the ninth and tenth sections
of this act.

Sec. 13. That if any person, body
politic or corporate, shall obstruct any
public road or highway, authorized by
any laws of this State, and suffer such
obstruction to remain to the hindrance
or inconvenience of persons making use
of such public road or highway, or shall,
by virtue of any authority whatever, or
otherwise, change the line, & lay up, or
dig out the bed of any such road or
highway, or in any other manner re-
duce the same less convenient or useful
than it had been, previously thereto,
such person, body corporate or politic,
shall be subject to an action on the case,
at the suit of the commissioners of the
county, or supervisors in any district,
or any person who shall be injured by
such obstruction in which such road or
highway is situated in whole or in part,
and when any person obstructing any
road or highway, as aforesaid, shall suf-
fer such obstruction to remain for more
than twenty-four hours after being not-
ified to remove the same, every such
person shall be deemed guilty of an ad-
ditional offence against the provisions
of this act, and shall be liable to suit or
suits aforesaid.

Sec. 14. That the commissioners of
each county, or supervisors of any dis-
trict, in which any such road or high-
way is situated, in whole or in part, shall
also have the right to apply to any judge
of a court of record, for an injunction
to restrain the commission of any injury
contemplated by the thirteenth section
of this act, and the same shall be grant-
ed or refused according to justice and
equity; which writ, when allowed, shall
be made returnable to the Court of Com-
mon Pleas of the county in which such
injury is done or contemplated.

Sec. 15. That any suit brought under
the provisions of this act, in the official
capacity of any such commissioners, or
supervisors respectively shall not abate
by the change of officers, but shall be
prosecuted by their successors, the same
as if no change had taken place, to final
judgment, unless otherwise disposed of.

Sec. 16. That the measure of dam-
ages in any suit brought, under the pro-
visions of the thirteenth section of this
act, shall be a full compensation to the
public for the loss of or injury to, such
road or highway, and the damages re-
covered in any such suit, after paying
the expenses of the same, shall be a
trust fund in the hands of such commis-
sioners, or supervisors, respectively, to
be applied to the repair of such road or
highway, or to be expended upon the
public roads of such district or county,
as justice or equity may require.

Sec. 17. That all avenues, streets
and alleys, in villages, towns and cities,
which are or may be laid out agreeably
to law, shall be, and the same are hereby
declared public highways, for every
purpose, whatsoever; provided, that the
municipal authorities of any incorpo-
rated city, town or village, may make,
ordain and enforce such laws and ordi-
nances concerning the side-walks of the
streets of such city, town, or village as
shall be deemed necessary to prevent
such side-walks from being used for the
passage of horses, wagons, or other car-
riages, or for hitching or standing hor-
ses, or other animals thereon.

Sec. 18. That if any person or per-
sons, corporations or any conductor of
any train of railroad cars, or any other
agent or servant of any railroad com-
pany shall obstruct unnecessarily any
public road or highway authorized by
any law of this State, by permitting any
railroad car or cars, timber, lumber,
wood or other obstruction to remain up-
on or across any such road or highway,
to the hindrance or inconvenience of
travelers or any person or persons pass-
ing along or upon such road or high-
way, every person or corporation so of-
fending shall forfeit and pay for every
such offence any sum not exceeding
twenty nor less than two dollars, and
shall be liable for all damages arising to
any person from such obstruction or in-
jury to such road or highway, to be re-
covered by an action at the suit of the
supervisor of the district in which such
offence shall have been committed, or
any person suing for the same, before
any Justice of the Peace within the
county where such offence shall have
been committed, or by indictment in the
Court of Common Pleas of the proper
county, and all fines accruing under the
provisions of this section, when col-
lected, shall be paid over to the super-
visor of the district in which such offence
was committed, and by him applied to
the improvement of the roads and high-
ways therein and accounted for in his
annual settlement with the trustee, and
every twenty-four hours such corpora-
tion, person or persons as aforesaid, af-
ter being notified, shall suffer such ob-
struction unnecessarily to remain to the
hindrance or inconvenience of travel-
ers or any person or persons going along
or upon such road or highway, shall be
deemed an additional offence against
the provisions of this section.

Sec. 19. That every railroad com-
pany or other corporation shall be liable
for all fines assessed against such com-
pany or corporation for any obstruction
caused by the conductors of railroad
cars, agents or servants of any such
railroad company or other corporation,
for violations of any of the provisions
of the last preceding section, and it shall
be lawful for any officer having process
in his hands to collect any fine or fines
assessed against such company or cor-
poration caused by the conductors of
railroad cars or any agent or servant of
any such company or corporation to levy
upon any property of such railroad
company or corporation found in the
county where such offences were commit-
ted, and sell the same in the same man-
ner as is provided for the sale of per-
sonal property levied upon by execu-
tion.

Sec. 20. That each and every super-
visor, who shall cut any timber or take
away any timber, stone or gravel, for
the purpose of repairing any road, or
the building or repairing any bridge or
crossways, within his district, shall, on
demand of the owner or owners, their
agent or agents, or the guardian or guar-
dians of any minor, idiot or lunatic, of
the premises from which such timber,
stone or gravel shall have been taken as
aforesaid, give a certificate, showing the
quantity and quality of such timber, the
number of loads of stone or gravel,
with the value thereof respectively, and
the time the same shall have been taken,
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ing under the provisions of this act,
unless the collection thereof is otherwise
herein provided for, and they are hereby
authorized and required, before their
settlement with the township trustees, to
prosecute to final judgment all persons
neglecting or refusing to comply with
the provisions of this act, from whom
such fine, forfeiture or penalty, in the
opinion of the supervisor, can be col-
lected by execution, and the said judg-
ments, if not paid, together with the
costs thereon, shall remain due and be in
force against the judgment-debtor, as
other judgments at law are, in case of
debt: Provided, however, that all per-
sons who are, or may be exempt from
performing labor on the public highways,
by any law of this State, shall not be
subjected to the provisions of this sec-
tion.

Sec. 10. That the several supervisors
shall expend all monies by them col-
lected for the benefit of the roads and
highways, in the proper districts, by the
supervisors collecting the same; and
every supervisor is hereby required to
account to the trustees of the township,
at the annual settlement, for all monies
expended under this act;